

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.

Position	First Week	Second Week	Third Week	Fourth Week	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Yearly
One insertion	1.00	1.75	2.50	4.00	6.00	10.00	18.00	30.00
Two insertions	2.00	3.50	5.00	8.00	12.00	20.00	36.00	60.00
Three insertions	3.00	5.25	7.50	12.00	18.00	30.00	54.00	90.00
Four insertions	4.00	7.00	10.00	16.00	24.00	40.00	72.00	120.00
Five insertions	5.00	8.75	12.50	20.00	30.00	50.00	90.00	150.00
Six insertions	6.00	10.50	15.00	24.00	36.00	60.00	108.00	180.00
One year	12.00	21.00	30.00	48.00	72.00	120.00	216.00	360.00

DRY GOODS.
M. R. BURGESS, C. B. PEARCE,
ASA R. BURGESS.

BURGESS, PEARCE & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW GOODS, AND KEEP ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL

ASSORTED STOCK, WHICH THEY OFFER TO MERCHANTS ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

CHARLES H. WOLFF & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

N. E. Corner of Pearl and Race Sts.,

CINCINNATI, O.

Would call the attention of Cash Buyers to their cheap stock of Dry Goods.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

D. D. DUTY, J. BARNES, D. S. LANE.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

We are pleased to announce to our patrons, and the public generally, that we have just received direct from New York, the best and cheapest

STOCK OF GOODS

that we have ever offered in this market. Also, that we have associated with us, as a partner in our business,

MR. D. S. LANE,

late of Flemingsburg, Ky. Under the new arrangement we have increased capital, and improved facilities for doing business in every way, consequently we are now able to offer a continuation of the patronage already so kindly extended to us, but to increase the amount of our stock. We invite the attention of both wholesale and retail buyers to our stock. Maysville, Nov. 6, 67. D. D. DUTY & CO.

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY. From a biculotte to a handsome

SILK, OR POPLIN,

including intermediate prices, styles, and qualities of all

DRESS GOODS.

All at the lowest prices. Be sure and see them before you buy.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.

The largest retail lot in the city purchased since

THE DECLINE,

and selling very cheap, at. D. D. DUTY & CO.

GENTLEMEN IN NEED OF

CLOTHES,

CASSIMERES,

OVERCOATING,

AND ALL

FURNISHING GOODS.

In their store, they should themselves a favor by seeing our goods, before they buy.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

Stock we have ever had.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

including GENTS' KIDS, in black, white and colored, of superior quality. D. D. DUTY & CO.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

A nice line of different grades, some very cheap, at. D. D. DUTY & CO'S.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

If you want to see the

PRETTIEST AND CHEAPEST

in town, call at. D. D. DUTY & CO.

Wall Paper.

1868.

1868.

WALL PAPER

JAMES SMITH

would call the attention of purchasers to his large and well selected stock of paper hangings, consisting of

GILTS, SATINS, AND

BLANKS,

ALSO

WINDOW SHADES OF LINEN AND PAPER

All of the latest styles which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

THE WEEKLY NEWS.

VOLUME I. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1868. NUMBER 40.

[From the Yeoman.]

Gov. Seymour's Record.

As the Radicals know full well that it will not do to compare General Grant and Governor Seymour, in the matter of statesmanship, ability, or in any matter touching the vital question of fitness for the position of Chief Executive of the Nation, they propose to avoid the trouble by the old dodge—of yelling "Rebel!" as applied to the Democratic standard-bearer. And, in view of the facts of the case, as exhibited in the recorded and public history of the man and of the country, the audacity with which their organs and orators charge disloyalty and sympathy with the cause of the rebellion, upon Horatio Seymour, amounts to absolute sublimity.

However, without stopping to comment upon Radical impudence, or its capacity in the matter of misrepresentation and slander, we propose to nail to the counter the entire catalogue of Radical campaign falsehood touching the position of Governor Seymour and to do so from the public records of the country, which are alike accessible to all. We will begin at the beginning:

HIS INDIVIDUAL VIEWS.

In 1861 when Governor Seymour was up for no office and had no anxiety with respect to any election, he said in an address to his townsmen:

We owe our duties to our Government. We must strengthen our arms and furnish it with means to conduct this war to a successful issue. The day has gone by for efforts to avert it. When the American people refuse to live together in the spirit of the Constitution, when they reject all adjustments of controversies they made the sword the only arbiter. Consistency demands that we who strove to avert the war should now strive to make it productive of the least evil, which we sought to reach by peaceful measures. All theories of Government, that of centralization, or that of State rights, requires that the standard of the Government be the standard of the State in the field.

In 1862 Governor Seymour said:

To-day we are putting forth our utmost efforts to reinforce our armies in the field. Without conditions or threats we are exerting our energies to strengthen the hands of the Government and to replace it in the commanding position in which it can either propose peace or conduct successful war. And this support is freely and generously accorded. We wish to see the Union saved, our laws vindicated, and peace once more restored to our land.

In a speech in New York, October 13, 1862, Governor Seymour said:

I was gratified that while I was in a remote part of the great West it was in my power to promote the formation of a company of as bold and sturdy men as ever rallied in defense of our country's flag. I recall with pride their array when drawn up before my lodgings; they expressed, through their commander, their good-will toward myself, and their obligations for such assistance as I had been able to give them.

At the meeting of the New York State Military Society, in January, 1863, he said:

We denounce the rebellion as most wicked because it wages war against the best Government the world has ever seen. Remember there is no disloyalty as well as disloyalty, and there is danger, too. We complain that the arms of the General Government were heretofore unequally distributed. This was owing in part to the treasonable purposes of officials but it is due in part to our own neglect of our constitutional duties. Our enrolled militia should count more than five hundred thousand, but they do not exceed one-half of that number. Hence our quota of arms was diminished, and that of the Southern States increased. The want of these arms and a proper military organization has added immensely to the cost of this war, and the burden of the war has been thrown upon the shoulders of the Union. We expected our constitutional obligation we might at the outset have placed in the field a force that would have put out this rebellion when it was first kindled.

These quotations from his published opinions as a private individual, we might multiply to an indefinite extent, but we will only add the following extract from a speech which he delivered just before his election as Governor of New York, in November, 1862:

Now, when the men of the South made the hypocritical and the untruthful assertion that we do not wish to see the Union saved, we settle it by blood (and not we)—the sword, so far as the present is concerned, must be the arbiter; and in our strong arms it shall make vigorous and true justice for the life of our country, for its institutions and for its flag.

Now, let me say this to the higher-law men of the North, and to the higher-law men of the South, and to the whole world that looks on, witnesses to the mighty events transpiring in this country, that this Union shall never be severed—no, never! Whatever other men may say, as for the conservative people of this country, and as for myself, as an individual, let other men say and think what they please as for the division of this Union, and the breaking up of that great natural alliance which is made by nature and by nature's God, I never will consent to it. No, never, as long as I have a voice to raise or a hand to fight for this our glorious country.

HIS OFFICIAL ACTION.

We now recur, briefly to the official declarations and action of Governor Seymour, as the Chief Executive of the Empire State, in which position he was chosen in November, 1862, in the very midst of the sanguinary conflict between the two sections of the country. In his message to the Legislature in 1863, he said:

Under no circumstances should the division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; we will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor, and we will guarantee them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in common country; but we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States, or the destruction of the Constitution.

Do not these burning words of patriotism cause the cheeks of his defamers to tingle with shame? or is it that the great heart of the patriot statesman was moved with that "fraternal regard" for the people of the South, which induced a willingness, on his part, to "guarantee them every right," or, that whilst pronouncing unalterably against the breaking up of the Union, he also protested against the "destruction of the Constitution," which, in their estimation, constitutes the evidences of his treason?

Leaving the organs to answer, we pass on to further present the record. It will be remembered that in June, 1863, the Confederate forces under Lee made a masterly and alarming movement northward, with very fair prospects of effecting the most disastrous consequences to the cause of the Union—creating intense alarm throughout the country. In this emergency, President Lincoln appealed to Gov. Seymour for aid in the following terms:

"By TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863."

To His Excellency, Gov. Seymour:—The President directs me to return his thanks to His Excellency, Gov. Seymour, and his staff, for their energetic and prompt action. Whether

now sufficiently developed to show that General Lee, with his whole army, is moving forward to invade the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and other States.

The President, to repel this invasion promptly, has called upon Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Western Virginia, for one hundred thousand (100,000) militia forces (6 months), unless sooner discharged. It is important to have the largest possible force in the least time, and if other States would furnish militia for a short term, to be credited on the draft, it would greatly advance the object. Will you please inform me, immediately, if, in answer to a special call of the President, you can raise and forward say twenty thousand (20,000) militia as volunteers without bounty, to be credited on the draft of your State, or what number you can probably raise?

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

What a magnificent opportunity for the Copperhead to exhibit his fangs! There was no call made upon this State for militia; but only an appeal: "Will you send help?" The natural response of the man who was in sympathy with rebellion would have been: "I will send no help; I think you are engaging in an unholy crusade; and now that victory seems about to perch on the banners of the Southern patriots, I will not interpose to prevent such a holy result." Did Governor Seymour thus respond? Let the record answer. On the very same day we find him sending, in response to the appeal of the President, three "revel dispatches," as follows:

ALBANY, June 15, 1863.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington—

I will spare no effort to send you troops at once. I have sent orders to the militia officers of the State.

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The Fourteenth Amendment A Part of the Constitution.

Proclamation by Secretary Seward.

That when these presents shall come into effect, the act of Congress passed on the third day of April, one thousand and eight hundred and eighty-six, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," it is declared, that whenever official notice shall have been received at the Department of State that any amendment which heretofore has been and hereafter may be proposed to the Constitution of the United States has been adopted according to the provisions of the said act, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary of State forthwith to cause the said amendment to be published in the newspapers of the United States, and to promulgate the laws, with the certificate, specifying the State by which the same have been adopted, and that the same have become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

And whereas the Congress of the United States, on the sixteenth day of June, one thousand and eight hundred and sixty-six, submitted to the Legislature of the several States a proposed amendment to the Constitution in the following words, to-wit: "That no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

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The Legislature of Indiana ratified it January 29, 1867; the Legislature of Minnesota ratified it February 1, 1867; the Legislature of Rhode Island ratified it February 7, 1867; the Legislature of Delaware ratified it February 7, 1867; the Legislature of Wisconsin ratified it February 13, 1867; the Legislature of Pennsylvania ratified it February 13, 1867; the Legislature of Michigan ratified it February 13, 1867; the Legislature of Massachusetts ratified it March 20, 1867; the Legislature of Maryland ratified it March 23, 1867; the Legislature of Nebraska ratified it June 15, 1867; the Legislature of Iowa ratified it April 3, 1868; the Legislature of Arkansas ratified it April 5, 1868; the Legislature of Florida ratified it June 9, 1868; the Legislature of Louisiana ratified it July 9, 1868; and the Legislature of Alabama ratified it July 13, 1868.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, in execution of the aforesaid act, and of the aforesaid concurrent resolution of the 21st of July, 1868, and in conformance thereto, do hereby direct the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and I do hereby certify that the said proposed amendment has been adopted in the manner hereinbefore mentioned by the States specified in the said concurrent resolution—namely, the States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama, and also by the Legislature of the State of Georgia—the States thus specified being more than three-fourths of the States of the United States.

And I do further certify that the said amendment has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

(From the Louisville Journal.)
Dreadful Calamity—Death of the Very Rev. R. B. Spalding from Apoplexy.

Our whole community was surprised and deeply grieved to learn that Very Rev. Benj. J. Spalding, Administrator of this Catholic Diocese, died at 6 o'clock last evening. The cause of death was most heart-rending. He retired at his accustomed hour to his sleeping apartment in the Bishop's house at the Cathedral on Monday night. About 12 o'clock Father Bouchet, who was on duty, heard a cry from the room just under the gallery, and going as in great bodily pain. Father B. hastened up stairs, when he found the infinite horror and astonishment that Dr. Spalding's head was on the floor, and he had already been dreadfully burned, and had plunged himself into the bath-tub in an adjoining room, where he was suffering the intensest agony. When Father Bouchet sufficiently collected himself, he threw the burning bed-clothes out of the room, and helped Dr. Spalding to another apartment, placed a sheet around him, and made him as comfortable as possible. Dr. Crow and Father Bouchet called in and used every exertion in human power to relieve the sufferer; but he continued in the acute pain until he expired at six o'clock last evening.

It was Dr. Spalding's habit to keep the gas burning in his room all night. The bracket was a sliding one, moving upward and downward, and from long use it had become loosened. It is supposed, from the nearness of the burner to the couch, that during the night, while he was asleep, the bracket descended and set the mosquito-bar on fire. Evidently Dr. Spalding was awfully burned before he reached the bath-tub, as Father Bouchet states that when he ran up, his night clothes were entirely burned off, and the whole of one side of his person was in a perfect crisp. The physicians, we understand, are of the opinion that the death resulted more from exposure to the bath than from the burning. This most horrible and untimely death of so estimable a man and so distinguished a prelate will shock the Catholic church of the whole country.

Dr. Spalding was in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Marion county, in this State, and was the fourth son of the late Richard Spalding. He received his primary education at St. Mary's College, and afterwards sent to the Propaganda at Rome, where he graduated with marked distinction. In 1837 he returned to Kentucky and was employed for many years as a Professor in St. Joseph's College, at Bardonia, and as pastor of the Catholic congregation there. He came to Louisville in 1843, and has resided here ever since, officiating as pastor of the Cathedral of the Assumption, under his well-known brother, the Most Rev. Mackenzie J. Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore. He had also filled the office of Vicar General of the Diocese for many years. Since the decease of the Right Rev. Bishop Lavelle in April, 1867, Dr. Spalding has acted as Administrator of the Diocese, in which position he had more closely endeared himself to the people of the church. He was eminent both for his great piety and devotedness to his faith and for his gentleness and benevolence. In a few days we hope to be able to give a more complete and full biography of the deceased.

The remains will be exposed in the Cathedral from this morning until the funeral, a high mass of requiem will be celebrated to-day and to-morrow at 8 o'clock A. M., on Friday at 10 o'clock A. M. the solemn funeral rites will be performed. We have been requested to say that the soldiers attached to the different churches are invited to attend the Cathedral every day at 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of reciting the office of the dead.

Four brothers and one sister survive the lamented deceased, Archbishop Spalding and three brothers and a sister living in Marion county. All of them except the Archbishop will be present at the funeral. A dispatch from Baltimore states that the Archbishop is at Sweet Sulphur Springs Virginia, and cannot be communicated with in time for the funeral.

A crowd of four hundred negroes stopped a street car in Mobile a few days ago, and as many as could crowded in and ordered the driver to go on. This he refused to do, and a scuffle ensued. The negroes then came upon the driver, and he was killed. A bloody riot seemed imminent at one time, but the negroes were dispersed by the timely arrival of the police, and the rioters were arrested.

By some unaccountable means a threatening machine exploded while being used in Port mythe county, Ga., a few days since, tearing off the nose of a negro who was feeding it. Three other hands were knocked down and seriously injured.

Mr. CHAS. JONES captured on his place, near Flemingsburg, a snake measuring seven feet six inches in length and eight inches and a half around its body. It was chased some distance by dogs before it was captured.

A deadly feud exists between the Hatfield and Pile family, in Fentress county, Tenn. Five or six of them have been killed, and much bloodshed is expected.

A mob composed of negroes and scoundrels attempted to mob Willie Rollins, a colored orator, in New Orleans, the other night. His life was saved with the utmost difficulty.

A regular backwoods fight took place the other day at Madison, Ark., in which two men were terribly gashed and cut up.

China, Glass, & Queensware.

R. ALBERT'S
NEW
CHINA PALACE!

The Largest and Cheapest Cash Queensware House in the West.
No. 35, Second street North side

MAYSVILLE, KY.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and customers that he has on hand one of the largest and finest stocks ever imported in this section, comprising

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
LOOKING GLASSES,
FANCY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

My new stock having been imported at very low rates, enables me to

Undersell Considerably all Cincinnati Bills.

Country dealers and housekeepers will save from

FIVE TO TEN PER CENT.

By learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere, Perfect satisfaction given, or the goods taken back and the money refunded.

TERMS CASH

R. ALBERT'S
GREAT DEPOT OF

Solid Silver, Silver-plated, Albata and Britannia Ware.

Assorted assortment of castors, pitchers, coffee and tea sets, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, melons, canisters, spoons, forks, knives, and cutlery, silver-plated and steel blades, carvers, steel sets, communion sets, cake, bread, and card holders.

800 Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers, or churches, parlors, bedrooms, hall, and kitchen. Chimneys, clocks, paper shades, shades, burners, and pure coal oil.

100 Pair Flower Vases, all styles, from thirty cents to seventy-five dollars a pair. The trays and stands are of various materials and qualities: Japanese tin and toilet sets, plain and ornamental; table cutlery, knives and forks; silver-plated and steel blades, carvers, steel sets, communion sets, cake, bread, and card holders.

Call at the

LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES, FOR CASH!

R. ALBERT'S China Palace.

R. ALBERT,
35 EAST SECOND STREET.

HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS!

CARPETS: Brussels, three-ply, two-ply, heavy stair carpets, carpet, rug, floor, stair, and table oilcloths, matting, rugs, door mats, buggy mats.

A beautiful and large assortment of

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,
Curtains and curtain goods,
GILT CORNICES,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
BEDSPREADS,
TOWELS AND NAPKINS,
CURTAIN PINS AND HOLDERS,
and an elegant assortment of

French and English Wall Paper

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, AND CHAINS

French & American Clocks,
by the single piece at wholesale prices, at

R. ALBERT'S CHINA PALACE.

R. ALBERT,
PIANO DEALER!

Second street,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

STEINWAY & SONS', CHAS. M. STEIFF,
GROVER & SONS', and other makes of Pianos, at a

Reduction of \$25 to \$100

Of Cincinnati prices.

Full seven-octave Pianos, in fine rosewood cases, overstrung, guaranteed, at \$300, \$350, \$400, \$450, \$500, \$550, \$600, \$650, \$700, \$750, \$800, \$850, \$900, \$950, \$1,000, \$1,050, \$1,100, \$1,150, \$1,200, \$1,250, \$1,300, \$1,350, \$1,400, \$1,450, \$1,500, \$1,550, \$1,600, \$1,650, \$1,700, \$1,750, \$1,800, \$1,850, \$1,900, \$1,950, \$2,000, \$2,050, \$2,100, \$2,150, \$2,200, \$2,250, \$2,300, \$2,350, \$2,400, \$2,450, \$2,500, \$2,550, \$2,600, \$2,650, \$2,700, \$2,750, \$2,800, \$2,850, \$2,900, \$2,950, \$3,000, \$3,050, \$3,100, \$3,150, \$3,200, \$3,250, \$3,300, \$3,350, \$3,400, \$3,450, \$3,500, \$3,550, \$3,600, \$3,650, \$3,700, \$3,750, \$3,800, \$3,850, \$3,900, \$3,950, \$4,000, \$4,050, \$4,100, \$4,150, \$4,200, \$4,250, \$4,300, \$4,350, \$4,400, \$4,450, \$4,500, \$4,550, \$4,600, \$4,650, \$4,700, \$4,750, \$4,800, \$4,850, \$4,900, \$4,950, \$5,000, \$5,050, \$5,100, \$5,150, \$5,200, \$5,250, \$5,300, \$5,350, \$5,400, \$5,450, \$5,500, 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